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| 10/019,988 | 07/24/2002 | Brian Evan McGinnis | 06-545-B | 5980 |

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| EXAMINER |
|---|
| SCUDERI, PHILIP S |

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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

*-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --*

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *18 June 2008*.
2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.                    2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

4) ☒ Claim(s) *1,6-22,25,30-46 and 49-63* is/are pending in the application.
    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) ☒ Claim(s) *1,6-22,25,30-46 and 49-63* is/are rejected.
7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
    a) ☐ All   b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
      1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
      2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
      3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Response to Arguments*

Applicant's arguments have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the

rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is

made in view of the following newly discovered prior art reference: U.S. Pat. No. 6,343,318 to

Hawkins et al.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness

rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section
> 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the
> subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary
> skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the
> invention was made.

**Claims 1, 6-22, 25, 30-46, and 49-63 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being**

**unpatentable over Kloba (U.S. Pat. No. 6,341,316) in view of Hawkins (U.S. Pat. No.**

**6,343,318) and Prithviraj (U.S. Pat. No. 5,987,513).**

As to claim 1, Kloba teaches:

receiving a request to submit a page, wherein the page includes a data field (Kloba, col. 15, ll.

54 to col. 16, ll. 50);

transmitting a URL to a proxy server (104) by using a compact transfer protocol (CTP),

wherein the proxy server (104) uses the URL to generate a HTTP query and to send the HTTP

query to a web server (128) (Kloba, col. 15, ll. 15-43, col. 21, ll. 31-52); and

receiving updated information from the proxy server (104), responsive to the transmitted

URL (Kloba, col. 21, ll. 31-52).

1.      Kloba does not disclose that the proxy server (104) modifies the URL by replacing a name

attribute of the data field with an index value that corresponds to a relative position of the data field

on the page.

Kloba discloses that transmissions between the client (106) and the proxy (104) are

compressed, but is substantially silent regarding the details of the compression (Kloba, col. 15, ll. 15-

34, col. 21, ll. 31-52).

The specification utilizes the Compact Markup Language (CML) (Spec., pp. 40), which

means that CML must meet this limitation.

CML was well known in the art, as evidenced by Hawkins (Hawkins, col. 20, ll. 32-35, 53-

56).  It would have been obvious to use CML here because CML was known to provide advantages

such as excellent raw text compression and minimizing the amount of data sent over networks

(Hawkins, col. 20, ll. 32-35, 53-56).

2.      Kloba does not disclose that the page indicates a network management function or that the

information received from the proxy server is network management information.

In a similar art, Prithviraj teaches a method for indicating network management functions

using web pages wherein the user makes selections such as selecting classes of routers etc. (column

2, lines 46-60; column 13, lines 5-26). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art

to use Kloba's device to access Prithviraj's network management pages because doing so would

allow a person to easily monitor a remote network etc. (Prithviraj, column 2, lines 38-44).


As to claim 25, the claim is rejected for the same reasons as claim 1 and because Prithviraj

teaches receiving network inventory information (column 13, lines 1-26).

As to claim 49, the claim is rejected for the same reasons as claim 1 and because Kloba

discloses use of a palm-sized computer running a browser (column 10, lines 36-42).


As to claims 30, and 53-55, Prithviraj teaches that the network management function and the

network inventory information include changing a configuration of a device (column 13, lines 25-36;

column 15, lines 40-46; column 16, lines 29-38).

As to claims 7, 31, and 56-58, Prithviraj teaches that the network management function and

the network inventory information include changing an inventory description of a device (column

13, lines 25-36; column 15, lines 40-46; column 16, lines 29-38).

As to claims 8, 32, 59, and 60, Prithviraj teaches that the network management function and

the network inventory information include accessing historical information about a device (column

13, lines 25-36; column 15, lines 40-46; column 16, lines 29-38).

As to claims 9 and 33, Prithviraj teaches that the network management function and the

network inventory information include accessing web-based support information (column 13, lines

25-36; column 15, lines 40-46; column 16, lines 29-38).

As to claims 10 and 34, Prithviraj teaches that the network management function and the network inventory information include accessing intranet-based support information (column 13, lines 25-36; column 15, lines 40-46; column 16, lines 29-38).

As to claims 11 and 35, Prithviraj teaches that the network management function and the network inventory information include accessing server-based support information (column 13, lines 25-36; column 15, lines 40-46; column 16, lines 29-38).

As to claims 12, 36, and 61, Kloba teaches that transmitting the generated URL to a proxy server includes connecting to a synchronization server by placing the palm-sized computer in a communications cradle and pressing a hot sync button (column 5, lines 41-52; column 8, lines 16-28).

As to claims 13 and 37, Kloba teaches that pressing the hot sync button starts the synchronization server (column 5, lines 41-52).

As to claims 14, 38, and 62, Kloba teaches that transmitting the generated URL to a proxy server includes connecting to a synchronization server by using a radio signal and a wireless communication server in communication with the synchronization server (figure 1; column 9, lines 48-62).

As to claims 15 and 39, Kloba teaches that a wireless communication server starts the server when needed (column 5, lines 41-52).

As to claims 16 and 40, Kloba teaches that connecting with the synchronization server includes using encryption (SSL) (column 5, lines 41-52).

As to claims 17, 41, and 63, Kloba teaches that any wireless protocol can be used to connect to the synchronization server (column 9, lines 48-62). Infrared communication would have been

obvious to use here because it had well known advantages such as low cost and low interference
with other signals.

As to claims 18 and 42, Kloba teaches that the transmitting and receiving includes encoding
and decoding in a compact markup language (column 5, line 12 et seq.)

As to claims 19, 20, 43, and 44, Kloba discloses that the markup language is encoded for
efficiency (column 5, line 12 et seq.), but does not expressly disclose use of five-bit encoding or
variable length strings.  Nonetheless, formats that used five-bit encoding and variable length strings
were well known in the art and it would have been obvious to use them here for the same efficiency
reasons.

As to claims 21, 22, 45, and 46, Prithviraj teaches that the page includes a form and data and
the received network management and network inventory information includes an updated version
of some or all of the data and does not include the form (column 13, lines 1-26; column 21, lines 22-
26).

As to claim 50, Kloba teaches that the palm-sized computer is smaller than four inches by
six inches (column 10, lines 36-42).

As to claims 51 and 52, Kloba does not expressly disclose that the palm-sized computer has
a 160x160 pressure sensitive display.  Nonetheless, palm-sized computers with such displays were
well known in the art and would have been obvious to use here for the same reasons that Kloba
uses any of the other palm-sized computers that are expressly disclosed.

## *Conclusion*

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Philip S. Scuderi whose telephone number is (571)272-5865. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 9:00 am - 5:30 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Glenton B. Burgess can be reached on (571) 272-3949. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Glenton B. Burgess/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2153

/P.S./